STATE AND CITY POLITICS.

THE TAMMANY CRISIS.

Reconstruction in the Party Demanded-The Republican Factions.

How Postmaster Jones is Assailed-The Republican State Convention-Murphy and O'Brien Again Affiliating-The Ex-Sheriff at "The Cettage by the Sea"-The Democratic Muddle-Election Prospects in the City-Senatorial Contests in the Various Districts - The Assembly Slate.

The excitement throughout the coming fall election has about reached its culminating point, so far as the gen the new departure which T the new departure which T Ammany must take applies thereto. The late ed department is the applies thereto. The late ed department is the first public ferment, have retained and still retain the public confidence, can steer with any hope of bringing the Tammany bark, now so badly the expest-tossed, into smooth and open seas, are the seas, are the opic of universal discussion in political circles. The HERALD political chart is studied and discussed, on all sides; and on all hands it is conceded 'hat it presents the only secure and certain guide for these who have still a right to take charge of the helm. There is at present no positive indicaon of what turn the crisis may take. But there is time for parley between those whom people look to for deliverance from the days that have, through the malfeasance of some public officials, fallen upon the hitherto great Tammany party of the city. It is the incertifude as to what the action of the faithful few, also holding high places in the city government, will be that creates most unensiness. The Herald's pish of reconstructing Tammany is admitted as the only one that can be successfully attempted. It is not looked upon as an expediency to bridge over present difficulties, but as a positive necessity demanded by the avalanche of late events, and which, if not accepted at once, may, after fall to save even a remnant of the party from total overthrow. Expectation is on tiptoe as to what a day may bring forth. The opposing forces of the candidates marshalled for the coming fray for the offices to be filled in the fall election are resting upon their arms, interested spectators of the great conflict that has to be decided among the hitherto recognized chiefs themselves, before the clarion's call summons to general combat.

In the republican camp the old fend is

offered to cut into their opponents is almost altogether overlooked. The great war chief of the Custom House is still on the warpath, his terrible longings for fresh scalps yet unappeased. He is a regular political rearing lion, seeking whom he may devour. Fentonites and Greeleyites have almost all fallen beneath his official escalibar or deadly tomanawk. Tammany republicans are his special abhorrence, and he pursues them retentlessly. This is after the fashion of all hasty converts who become the scourge of those who remain in the faith they have themselves forsworn to. But one prominent Fentonite, though thoroughly anti-Tamnanyite, remains to be

IMMOLATED, IN THE PERSON OF POSTMASTER JONES. and the Great Mogul of the ultra-administration party of the city is endeavoring to ambush him or draw a bead line upon him. The Postmaster is a good adminstration man; but his office is not one where the drones of political life can hive, move or have their being. None but the working es can find a nest there, and consequently changes of officials are few and far between Honest Tom thinks he could run the Post Office in the interest of himself first and of the administration afterwards if he had a creature of his own in charge. Postmaster Jones, on the contrary, was his machine in the interest of the whole people, and to that great extent subserves in a legitimate way, the interests of the government. But he was a Fenton man, and this is a political crime that calls for the guillotine, though REPUBLICAN STATE CONTENTION

will be the Philippi where the administration and over the spoils first and for the supremacy in the great National Convention in 1872. The philosopher of Printing House Square is endeavoring to squar accounts with the President out West, interspersing his revelations with what "I know about ing," with prophecies upon the political signs of the times as he reads them. Notwithstanding his placable and conciliatory utterances on accepting can General Committee, he harvored all the time most vindictive feelings against the Murphy faction of the party, and he is determined to go before the of the party, and he is determined to go before the State Convention on the 20th of September arme with the hand greenades supplied to him from the Navy Yard a few years ago. "To what base ases the federal ammunition will be put in that case as stated in a previous article, two sets of deligates from this city will knock at the doors of the State Convention, with but one result—the which ever party gains admittance, the other will go before the National Convention in 1872 as an in dependant delegation, representing, by its own account, the Simon pure republicans of the city. The the republican muddle stands at present. In the coraing election for count, the Simon production muddle Standard the republican muddle Standard the republican muddle Standard Country Offices

FTATE AND COUNTY OFFICES

BY THE AND COUNTY OFFICES
both factions are yet in the dark as to what course
to parsue. Their doubts will find a solution only
in the action of the Syracuse Convention. For the
fetates offices, from Secretary of State down, a ful
ticket will be nominated. All these, with the ex

ecption of

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE,

will be left in the Bands of the republicans of the intarior, and, therefore, no internecine dissensions

will interpose to defeat the ticket. On this ticket
the whole strength of the party will consequently
be concentrated, and it will certainly go hard with
them if they do not change the political status of
these offices. For Attorney General Colonel Ethan
Allen is named, and should the party of this city be
conceded this particular office he will, no doubt, receive the nomination and support of both factions.

In the fight over

these offices. For Attorney General Colonel Ethan Allen is named, and should the party of this city be conceded this particular office he will, no doubt, receive the nomination and support of both factions. In the fight over the support of both factions. In the fight over the support of both factions. In the fight over the support of both factions. In the fight over the support of the largue between the administration republicans and the erst young democracy, which so signally came to manght has year, will, according to all the signs of the times, be revived under more promising auspaces. The O'Brien and Ledwith soreneads are again in consultation with the potentate that presides in the big republican wigwam—the Custom House. No more welcome visitor has crossed the portals of either of whether of cottages by the sen' at Long Branch than the ex-Sheriff, and no man has ever succeeded more effectually in weaning the President from the discussion of his own favorite topic, "horse talk," and fixing the Executive attention and interest to the "hooby" most congenial to the other, "repeating," than the same ex-Sheriff. On one theme it is said the Executive is eloquent, on the other the ex-Sheriff would speak from such experience as might make him eloquent for the nonce. The Collector was of course an audience that made up for want of numbers by fervid enthusiasm whenever a palpable hit was made. Next to General Grant, the Collector swears by O'Brien, and a Theaty of Perensive And Depressive is as good as ratified between the two, the latter bringing all his forces, swelled by the Ledwith soreheads, so the support of the ultra administrationists to seather the success of a certain tecket, where no class of the rest occurs; the latter to muster all the Murpy lites to the support of the O'Brientes in the collector swears to the support of the president in the first of the president of the president in the class of the support of the president in the class of the support of the president in the first of the president of th

altion on the other side.

If "coming events cast their shadows before," there never was a time when coming events cast such deep shadows in advance as now shroud the future of the lade great Taimmany party on the eve of an important election. The inundersoit which from a so late chanliess sky has fallen on the Tammany camp has paralyzed the leaders and scattered the rank and file here and there and everywhere. The captains of the Pred rian Guards of Tammany are setting up for themselves, in anticipation of the fall of the reigning dynasty, and setting the purple in the various provinces—the Senatorial districts—or in making conditions in the present extrems of the chiefs. Should things after a while come out all right some of these seceders may find it all wrong before the campaign is over. But it for "their funeral," and they have the right to take the hall at the hop.

THE DEMOGRATIO STA, "E TICKET
will be made up with the name, of the present incumbents, with the exception of the first on the ticket. The present Secretary of State, Homer A. Nelson, does not desire a recommand of the principal of the secret in a swalls the excitation of his leam of office to the other side.

withdraw. In this case his probab' e successor will be the present Deputy Secretary o' e successor will rich Willers, Jr., who has r . State, Mr. Diedacceptable to the whole part' in his present position, and whose nomination in his present position party in the State would have of the leaders of when we come to the

rice willers, Jr., who has r. State, Judiac acceptable to the whole party and a nimself most then, and whose nomination from the leaders of when we come to the state wout when we come to the ELECTION a very different state willingly oppose. But we said before, there of affairs is presented. As a series of the content of the state of the content of the state of the content of the state of the content of the c

need all his own and all the thunder he can borrow to hold his own in the district.

THE BEVENTH DISTRICT,
represented by Senator J. J. Bradley, will also be the scene of probably a very severe contest. Ex-Sheriff O'Brien will oppose the present scenator should Mr. Bradley run for another term, as no doubt he wil. Mr. O'Brien will be supported by all the votes and influence of the Custom Bouse republicans, and by all that is left of the Ledwith-O'Brien Young Democracy. This combination, however, has never proved a lucky one, though in this case it may be said that the ex-Sheriff is a host in himself. Senator Bradley has made a good legislative record, is very popular in the district, and, should he run, will enter the lists under the best auspices.

The contest here lies between ex-Speaker Hitchman and the present incument, and promises to be a very spicy and exciting one. There is not much to be said between the rivals—but may the best man win!

to be said between the rivals—but may the best man win!

The Big Judge's term of office expires on the first of the coming new year. That he desires to be re-elected is but natural. The Big Judge is fond of place, and requires plenty of it, in fact, to fix him comfortably and at his case, even without the big stick. He would stick where he is, if he could; but he has a terrible adversary in Justice Shandley. That terrible "Shandley Legion" will tell against the Judge, and it is hardly possible that all Yorkyille will save him from being routed on the day of election. His assistant in the office may look "aavage," and the Big Judge himself may try to do the same; but they both had better school themselves to put the best face on the matter, for the chances are that the place that knows them now will know them no more forever after the 1st of next January.

All the present members are up for re-election. The republicans are not yet in the field with their candidates; but until after the State Conventions nothing definite can be known as to what new departure may be taken by one party, or what new start the other may make in forming the character of the Lower House of the Legislature.

RUNNING NOTES-POLITICAL AND GENERAL

Maine election, Monday, September 11. Candilates for Governor, Sidney Perham, republican; C. P. Kimball, democrat.

of Kentucky, in place of Samuel B. Churchill, Judge Pryor has been appointed Chief Justice of Kentucky, in place of Judge Robertson, resigned.

candidate for Attorney General-"from a county and district," It says, "never represented on

The republicans seem to be doing very little crow ing over their California victory. Not an exultant oster has made his appearance in the columns of their newspapers this side of the Rocky Mountains The Republican Convention of Des Moines county Burlington), lows, resulted in the nomination of

two anti-Harlan candidates for the Legislature The Harlan men talk of bolting. General Brinkerhoff, of Cincinnati, opposes th renomination of General Grant.

At the Republican Convention of Kankakee county, lil., delegates to the Congressional Conven-tion were instructed to vote for Judge C. R. Starr. of Kankakee, as a candidate to fill the Congressiona vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Cook . The Brennau Society, James T. King, President,

will hold its annual festival at Lion Park on the 12th October next. of Kentucky, deserves to be perpetuated in picture. The venerable Judge Robertson, Chief Justice of

Kentucky, over eighty years old, weak and helpless from age and paralysis, was conveyed to the stand pectedly to all announced, in his weak and trem bling voice, his resignation of the office he had so long and honorably filled, and then sunk back into his seat onte exhausted with his effort and emotion The scene was very affecting. The picture of the enerable Judge, grown gray in honorable service of the State, performing the last act of his official life, and then surrendering to the people the trust he had so long and faithfully guarded, is represented as being stirring and impressive.

James A. Dawson has been appointed by Governor Leslie Adjutant General of Kentucky.

The report put in circulation by the Cincinnati Commercial that General McCook had declined as candidate for Governor of Onio is authoritatively

The Petersburg (Va.) Progress verily believes that if the Flood had occurred in the time of Alexander H. Stephens, during the rain of forty days and forty nights "he would have been astride of the ridge pole of the Atlanta Sun office, holding a faded umorella over his head, drawing up his diminutive legs to keep them out of the surrounding surges, and calmly inditing a ten-column editorial to the people of the late confederacy to prove that the shower was null and void and the flood a matter to

Senator Fenton has been closeted with certain noted politicians in Cincinnati. It has got so now that a prominent man cannot go even to his closes without being interviewed by some enterprising

newspaper reporter. Butler seems to be runzing ahead of all com petitors thus far for the republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. The towns of Black-stone, Marbiehead, Sunderland. Enfield and many others send Butter delegates to the State Conven-

Senator Wilson proposes to vist California A secret-circular issued by the democrats in Maine is headed with the cut of a hackney coach, sur-rounded with the legend, "Office of C. P. Kimball, manufacturer of fine carriages and sleighs."

is a business way of putting it.

The Collector of Customs of Portland was astonished the other morning by receiving the follow-

To J. WASHITTEN, Fortland—Your wife sailed for Liver-peol in the steamer of gesterday, in company with a young man. It was intended for another man whose wife carried of \$1,500 of his money, and all his clothes

BEN BUTLER.

A Few Bold Truths for Haverhill Digestion.

The Essex Statesman Simmers Down.

Newspapers the Bane of Butler's Existence.

How Massachusetts is Misgoverned.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 9, 1871. The General arrived here on the train which left Eoston at three o'clock. The Rev. G. W. Kelly, a retired Congregationalist clergyman, met nim at the depot with a carriage and took him about the town, or rather the city. There is no use of describing Haverhill, and it is already well known to everybody. Probably no one cares a bootblack's malediction whether it is well known or not. The General was in good trim, and looked fresh and vigorous like a warrior from the hunting grounds, and ate as hearty a supper as the meeting to begin. First, at seven o'clock the doors of the City Hall were opened, then the Havernill Cornet Band stationed itself outside, and then the year manry of Essex county crowded in. It was a big crowd, and it filled the place to overflowing, cramming, and ramming, and sitting on the railings, and piling up like busks in a corncould get in, the full capacity, somewhere near two thousand, being in at eight o'clock. The band in tabusand, being in at eight o'clock. The band in the gallery strucks up a pot pourri of "Through Georgia," "Yankee Jim," "Home and Mother," "Yankee Doodie," "Dixie," and "I Wish I Were an Angel," During the performance of "I WISH I WERE AN ANGEL!"

the General made his appearance, accompanied by Dr. Kelly and a few of the citizens of the place. A few minutes more were then taken up in letting the audience in part swarm over the platform, and then the reverend gentle-man introduced Mr. Butler in the following language:-"Ladies and gentlemen, we are assem bled this evening to listen to an address upon poli-tical affairs from one who has long enjoyed high legislation, and who in the hour of our country's extreme peril (and we will always gratefully remember) promptly came forward like a true patriot, drew his sword in her defence and fought under her flag, like a brave and faithful soldier, until the rebellion was finally overthrown. (Applause.) I therefore take great pleasure in introducing to this large audience General B. F. Butler, of our own county of Essex."

THE GENERAL'S SPEECH.

The General was greeted with applause, and spoke substantially as follows:—After first repeating the usual preliminary, "Now I desire if any person in the audience shall have any points which he may wish to explain he will acquaint me with it, and as far as I can I will answer any proper questions that may be proposed, but don't propose the questions in the body of the audience. Sometimes that creates a little confusion, which is représented in the newspapers as uproar, confusion, cat-calls, &c. I desire that anybody who has any question to ask will simply put it down on a slip of paper, pass it to the messenger at the rear door, and the messenger will then hand it to me and I will answer it; otherwise I trust that I may not be interrupted by questions. I desire to meet everything that can be asked me, but I also desire that the meeting may not be disturbed. Now, then, we have assembled upon the most important concern of life, to wit, to ascertain what laws we ought to have made and how those laws ought to be enforced. No higher or graver duty belongs to man than this, and in no other country are men allowed to have any part in this duty, only princes and kings. We are now upon the eve of a general State election, and there are questions which address themselves to us as very vital and momentous. The first one, have any abuses crept into the State government through the long continuance of a party in power, or otherwise, which repenses that ought to be lessened? Are there any seless offices that ought to be curtailed? Is there anything that requires any change? Now, my friends, 1 have examined these questions somewhat. I desire calmly and briefly to give you the conclusions to which I have come. We all know that long continuance in power leads to something very like corruption; and with these observations the General began and told what he had done during the war and how the rebellion had been subdued and the Southern confederacy emaciated. Now, he said, just take a look at that Legislature of ours. That Legislature has been sitting as many as ninety years making laws under the constitution, and we have oeen making have ever since; and, besides, we had a pretty good set of laws when we began, and one would think it was easy to get on without having a Legislature sit every year six months to make laws to last the other six months. (Laughter, Here the General proceeded to enumerate the cost of long legislative sessions, after which he look the press to task once more. The first thing said about my statistics, he said, was said in a newspaper called the Boston Journal, and it was that they were wrong. I believe, though that is not the way they put it. They say they are laise and lies, and the General proceeded to get at that little paragraph, entitled "A LIE WELL STUCK TO." very like corruption: and with these observations

the Boston Journal, and it was that they were wrong. I believe, though that is not the way they put it. They say they are laise and lies, and the General proceeded to get at that little paragraph, entitled

"A LIE WELL STUCK TO."

This seemed to please the meeting hugely. The General was unancessful, oecidedly, in his search, he pored over the leaves of a scrap-book which it is the custom of his worthy secretary to Keep filled with all the absorbing topics of the day, and held they have not the table, and then closed his eyes in despair; then he went at it again. "They say," he said, by way of diverting attention, "shey do say that—Humph," and he rapidly pulsed the leaves apart. (Laughter.) "I wonder if left it behind." (Appluate.) Finally the General drew back whipped out his nandkerchief and slowly wiping the perspiration from his brow, swept his eye over the meeting and said, "No use; sorry to say that thing. However, proceeded the General, he statistics that in May have yet the great of that thing. However, proceeded the General, as that General Buller's figures were all wrong; that they were not to be depended upon and that they had oeen proved to be wrong by the Journal, Reading a long list of statistics the General stepped back and said, the Journal won't publish the statistics that I have, I can't get them published; they only publish what I give in my speech, because they conlint's sell their papers if they didn't. (Laughter and applause.) But the General was anxious to settle the question of veracity, and the old Salem programme of his reading from one auditor's report while another gentlemma looked over another was proceeded with, while at each point the General sailed as in the course of this he turned in the direction of the reporters' table and recited that tea and-corregentleman looked over another was proceeded with, while at each point the General sailed as in the course of this he turned in the direction of the reporters' table and recited that tea and-correge the history and the submit of the

for me to do so. Now what is the meaning of this? some one may ask. We have had honest Governors enough: then pray what does this mean? Do you mean to say our Governors are corrupt—our councilmen corrupt? No! Weil, what is the trouble; explain it if you can. Well, it is very easy to explain. The difficulty is that your Governor and Council, as the matter stands now, do not govern this State. They have substantially nothing whatever to do with it. All the government of this State has passed into the hands of commissioners and boards, and your Governor has but little else to do than to go round to agricultural fairs and make speeches generally. If he does you will wonder what it is. The fact is, these things hitch on us just like leeches, and if they can't get on at one end they will on the other—anywhere that they can find a place to suit. You see, added the General, turning to the reporter with a smile, I have altered my language a little. (Laughter and applause.) Now, my friends, I will tell you what the dodge is in newspapers, and the General proceeded to repeat portions of his former speeches with relation to how they raised all that comes cut of the pockets of the people, at least now there is another dodge, because these withing, service sheets are fertile inexpedients, and thus it is that these boards of commissioners make a great deal of money for the commonwealth. Why then say that the Tax Commission make any money? Why, the people pay the taxes and the Tax Commissioners only as well to assess those taxes in the old fashioned way and save this money? So, again, I saw in this Daily Advertiser a statement of how the Commission on Public Lands netted \$72,000 to the State, and cost only six thousand or seven thousand dollars; but, my friends, how did they net it to the State? Tucy sold the lands of the State for \$72,000 and charged ix or seven thousand for their services in doing it. That's the way they made money. (Laughter Public Lands netted \$72,000 to the State, and cost only six thousand or seven thousand dollars; but, my friends, how did they net it to the State? They sold the lands of the State for \$72,000 and charged six or seven thousand for their services in doing it. That's the way they made money. Laughter and applause.) They netted nothing but their salaries. Not much, said the General, cramming his hands into his pockets and striding up and down the platform. What I want, he continued, is to see the government brought back to individual responsibility, as the constitution meant they should be. Hold the men you elect responsible for all your expenses. You can't hold a board of commissioners. You don't know who they are. You don't elect them and you don't appoint them. How many do you know or all this contrivance of boards? and what a complete ramification of commissioners there is through every department of the State government. All of these boards are unknown to the constitution and to the government, and are not responsible to the people. Your constitution says that frequent elections are necessary for purity of government, in order to bring the men right up to look you in the lace upon whom you put the responsibility; but these men are not frequently elected—they are appointed for an indefinite time and you don't know them, and they are under no responsibility to you.

The Géneral next spoke of the Springfield Regardies, and said that they didn't like him very much in that office. Well, now, what is the trouble? What is one trouble? Why, you have heard of one "Warrington," who missis all the time in writing very barsh articles against me?—he's the common scold of the newspaper press—(a voice, "old woman," and laughter)—and he writes all manner of articles, as you know, and here the General told about Warrington's assistant a salary. So he said, "He's got a good thing of it," A Voice.—"That's where he's smart.") "Oh, very," retorted the General, "very smart; and that is the sort of smartness with which some men live

ing up the republican party; for the people of the Commonwealth entrusted these matters into your bands.

Wendell Phillips and the prohibitory party were next considered, and at nine o'clock the General took up the questions of labor reform and woman suffrage, but presented no new points. Speaking of his candidateship, he said that he agreed with his opponents that this position as an advocate of his own election was somewhat unusual, but he denied that it was improper. He then read the Somerville campaign decuments, and came down severely on the writers of newspaper articles, whose lucubrations in back garrets were paid for at the rate of thirty dollars a month. (Laughter and applause.) Pardon me, said the General, Gnoe more directing his attention the reporters, and smilling over the audience—they are not all so—I only mean to say that of some of them; and yet the difficulty is they appear all alike in the newspapers—choers)—whereas, if they would nave to come on the stand, as I do, you would at least see what sort of men they are, and be hable to speak to them and know them. Some of them haven't the slightest regard for truth—why should they? Nobody knows them. (Laughter, hisses and applause.) Nobody can contradict them under that impersonal "we," which only belongs to royalty, the devil and editors. They seem all alike, 'Cheers, catcalls, groans and cries of all descriptions sounding through the hall, while the General again drew his "wipe" the hall, while the General again drew his "wipe" across his face and smiled.) He concluded with an allusion to what he had done for the State in the local enterprise hereabout known as Mitchell's Falls, and was about to report his vouchers, when a man got up on the pratform right in the midst and essayed to put the wiverston.

got up on the piatform right in the midst and essayed to put the question, "I sax, general."

he began. "Sit down" veiled somebody. "Shut up i" cried another, and while the meeting was lost in confusion the interrupter took his seat. Then the General recited that man-and-boy voucher, and the meeting broke up quietly. On the whole, there was not much enthusiasm, but there was a very general anxiety to see the orator and to hear him speak, and out on the street afterwards, where the audience was pouring, the one topic of discussion was General Butler and his fight for the State. He did not tarry here, but made at once for Lowell by private conveyance.

NEW YORK CITY.

James Dunn, a laborer, aged twenty-five years, while at work raising the roof of 428 West street, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a large timber falling on his head. The body was removed to the Morgue and the Coroner notified.

Frank Migier, aged twenty-five, residing at 175 Duane street, while riding on one of the Hudson River railroad cars in Hudson street last night, tell

The New York Homoopathic Medical College, now entering upon its thirteenth year, has made arrangements by which it will occupy temporarily the magnificent building known as Glass Hall. Thirty-lourih street, east of Third avenue, during the time required to complete their new edifice ou the cor-ner of Third avenue and Twenty-third street.

William Bendrick, of 595 Greenwich street, yesterday morning collected \$80 for William Heisenbottom and accompanied Mary Smith and Eliza Anderson to a nouse at 14 Grand street, where he claims they drugged him and robbed him of the money. They were arrested by Officer Bush, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, and yesterday afternoon locked up by Justice Shandley for examination.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Patrick Logan Association was held yesterday evening at 284 Seventh avenue. This organization promises to be a stirring campaign club. A public meeting was resolved on for the 14th inst. at Hank's Hotel, Ninth be a strring campaign cutor.

resolved on for the 14th mst. at Hank's Hotel, Ninth avenue. A committee was appointed to conduct the business of the meeting consisting of James Campbell, Patrick O'Neill, Actimer Griffin, Dennis Deery, John Foley and others.

OGDEN, THE BOWERY PENCE.

Stolen Property Identified.
Samuel Ogden, the Bowery pawnbroker in whose possession a large quantity of clothing and jewelry were found, supposed to have been stolen by the untown scuttle thieves, was up for examination be fore Justice Bixby in the Yorkville Police Court vesterday. Bouse, Bell & Co., Grand street, Identifled a quantity of silk as some of that stolen from their store on the night of the 12th May, and Mrs. Eliza Martin. 158 Second avenue, identified a quan-tity of jewelry as hers. Ogden was held to answer.

SHE COULDN'T WAIT.

Last evening a young German woman, named Mary Brigley, fell into the ferry slip foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., while attempting to get on board a Rooseveit street boat as it was leaving the bridge. The young wo-man was rescued after some difficulty and taken to the Fourth street station house, where she re-mains in an exhausted condition. She is kindly cared for and will recover. She arrived here from Germany on the 4th inst., and has recently been staying at Castle Garden.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 9, 1871. There have been two deaths from Jellow fever luring the last twenty-four hours

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Defeat of the Athletics by the Boston Nine. Boston, Sept. 9, 1871. (The concluding game of the series between the Athletic Club of Philadelphia and the Boston nine took place at the Union Crounds this afternoon, resulting, as will be seen, in another victory for the Bostonians. The grounds were crowded with visitors and the game, generally speaking, was one of

The Hubites went first to the bat, George Wright holding the poplar; but they were whitewashed. In the first inning for the Athletics Cutabert, Maione, Radchif, Bechtel and Fisler made five runs. The Beston people then book the bat again and scored four times, leaving them but one behind their opponents. The Athletics next figured a total of runs making eleven in all. The remainder The Hubites ponents. The Athletics next figured a total of runs making eleven in all. The remainder of the game is not worthy of particulars, al-though it was an exhibition of very good play. The Athletics whitewashed the bostomans in the fourth, fith, seventh and eighth immings, and were whitewashed in turn in the third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth and ninth innings by the Boston boys. The total score stands as follows:—

The game was a close one and well contested. There was very little betting on the result.

Base Ball Notes.

The Eckfords take the six o'clock train this evening for the West, where they are going on their second tour. On the 12th mst, they play the fifth game of their series with the White Stockings, at Chicago. On the 14th they play an exhibition game with the same club, and on the 16th they play the White same clin, and on the loth they play the White Stocking amateurs, after which they will return again to this city, where they will arrive in time to take part in the Goldie testimonial, which, by the way, promises to be the finest thing of the season in the base ball line.

Tuesday next the Mutuals play the last and deciding game of their series with the Forest City Club of Cleveland, on the Union Grounds.

The State Convention. Next Thursday, the 14th inst., the annual State Convention of the New York State Association of Base Ball Players will be held at Tammany Hall, in this city, when it is expected and earnestly hoped every club in the State will be represented. The following circular, addressed to the members of the association, has been extensively circulated, and will, no doubt, be productive of no small amount of

will, no doubt, be productive of no small amount of goodt:—
GENTLEMEN.—The time appointed for the meeting being close at hand, it is deemed advisable to address you in reference to the importance of our annual Convention and the merits and present status of our Association.

During the past year the claim has been made and sedulously fostered by a few of the members of the fraternity having access to the columns of our city press that the professional clubs and interest have controlled our organization; and, in furtherance of private interests, an alternit was made last spring to form a new organization, professelly amateur in its character, with a view of controlling the game in this country.

in its character, with a view of controlling the game in this country.

The claim, or rather complaint, of professional control made is not only untrue, but, from the small proportion which the professional clubs bear to the amateura, is impossible if the amateurs take a proper interest in the game. The system of individual representation which the Brooklym meeting adopted is impracticable by reason of distance and expense, unless the use of proxice is allowed, and their damerical and subversive character was fully demonstrated at the last Convention under the old constitution—Pariadelphia, in 1857—when the present legislative machinery of State and National Aracciations, &c., was adopted.
Out of the eighty-five clubs belonging to our State Associa-

the last Convention under the old constitution. Polladelphia in 1857—when the present legislative machinery of State and National Associations, &c., was adopted. Gut of the eighty-free clubs belonging to our State Association not more than six have withdrawn.

Our present organization is national in every sense, affording the best and most equitable means of regulating our national pastime r turnishing certain and theoroughly recognized laws for the generations can have read on a read of regulating state of the generation of main organizations is not only needless, but can only result in discord and confusion. Gur next annual State Convention will be held in this city on the second Taursony (14th) of September next, at Tammany Hall, when every one of the clubs belonging to it should answer to the roll call. If any club be unable to send delegates it should be represented by letter, addressed to the Secretary, to whom should also be remitted the annual due, \$\frac{1}{2}\$. The pennity for failure to do so is expulsion, and the National Constitution forbids association clubs from playing match games with any but members.

The Secretary will receive the credentials of delegates, at Tammany Hall, on the morning of the day of meeting.

Very respectfully yours. E. B. BARNUM, President. M. J. KELLY, Secretary.

Germantown vs. St. George-The Bragon

Slayers Victorious. Yesterday the St. George Club achieved a noteworthy triumph over the strong eleven of the Ger-mantown Club by defeating them by a score of 160 to 119 after a two days' trial of skill. The game, which was commenced at Hoboken on Friday, was RESUMED YESTERDAY AT NOON,

and by a grand rally at the bat the St. George eleven recovered their lost ground and took a leading posirecovered their lost ground and took a leading posi-tion in the contest by closing their second iming with a score of 88, thereby leaving their grand dood, at 108. Of the 88 obtained in the second iming Moeran contributed 24, Norley 23 and Cacer 17, the latter carrying his bat out again. When the Ger-mantowns went to the bat in their second iming they had 94 to get to win, a rather neavy piece of work for them under the circumstances. They went in to try to obtain the required score, but the way Norley and Jones haddled the batteries on the part

of St. Ceorge WAS PEATH TO RUN GETTING, WAS PEATH TO RUN GETTING, was PEATR TO RUN GETTING, and the final result was the retirement of the whole eleven for 40, of which Berry scored 19. This lett the victory in St. George's hands by a majority of 45 runs. We append the score of the second in-

Bance, c. T. Hargreaves, b. Welsa, ran out.
Weish. 0 Large, b. Norley.
Moore, b. Welsh 0 Jones, c. and b. Rastail. 2 T. Hargreaves, c. Cater, b. Makim, b. Weish. 0 Jones, c. and b. Rastail. 2 T. Hargreaves, c. Cater, b. Makim, b. Weish. 0 Jones C. Reed, b. Welsh 6 Rastail, b. Norley.
T. Hargreaves. 22 Reed, b. Norley.
T. Hargreaves, b. Cupett, b. Norley.
Brancker, c. Hargreaves, b. Cupett, b. Norley.
Jarvis. 0 Cupett, b. Norley. GERMANTOWN.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1871. The Navy Department has just issued the follow

For the more economical administration of the naval service, dated August 29, 1870, having been, from various causes, relaxed to some extent during the past year, in hereaby renewed and will be bereafter conformed to, with modifications as follows:—

First—From and after the list of October next no retired officer of the navy above the rank of Lieutenant Commander, except naval constructors, shall be assigned or remain upon regular active duty except as members of the Lighthouse Board and at the Naval Asylum; and the regular term of duty for retired officers, or ordered to remain upon duty on said board, or at the Asylum, or of navy yards or stations, who will be relieved upon the reporting of the officers ordered for their relief.

Scond—The ascond section of General Order No. 159 is hereby rescinded. GENERAL ORDER NO. 159. ereby rescinded.

Third—The third section of General Order No. 159 will re-

in in force, Boards for the examination of officers for pro-low the The Boards for the examination of officers for pro-tion and for the retired list are here've consolidated into the and will hereafter consist of not more than five memmotion and for the retired list are income than five memore, and will hereafter commiss of not more than five members.

Figh.—No more officers shall be ordered to the several Nary Yards and stations than will be necessary to discharge the duties required there, unless when they are ordered for the purposes of exercise and instructions.

This order is made after careful considerations, and it is believed to be in accordance with the spirit of existing laws and necessary for the welfare of the service, and it will not be relaxed in any instance.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

Licutenant John K. Wenn has been ordered to the receiving ship Onto; Licutenant William S. Burwell to the receiving ship Vermont; Midshipman Hall C. Nye to the Kansas; First Assistant Engineer Watter D. Smith to the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Licutenant William P. Raniell, from the receiving ship Onto, and ordered to the Iroquois; Licutenant C. P. Gill, from the Cyane, to wait criters; Licutenant R. P. Impey, from the Iroquois, on sick leave; Licutenant R. D. Hitchcock, Iron the Severn, and granted leave; Paymaster George E. Hendel, from the receiving ship Independence, and granted hermission to return house; Paymaster J. A. Smith, from the Cahli-rinia, and ordered to settle his accounts; Paymaster Henry C. Colby, from the Cyane, and ordered to the Independence.

The Practice Ships Constitution and Saratoes at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9, 1871. The United States frigates Constitution and Saratoga, having on board the mushipmen of the Naval Academy, have returned from their summer cruise and are now at anchor eight miles below to Fort. They will lay there four or five days and th proceed to Annapolis.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Second Lieutenant Thomas W. Lord, of the Twen tieth infantry, having been incapacitated for active service by a gunshot wound in line of duty, has een retired; Major Charles T. Larned, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Lepartment of Dakota and ordered to duty in the city; Major Rosney Smith reserves him in the Department of Daketa; Post Chaplain A. A. Reese is relieved from duty at Fort Saunders, Wymning Territory, and ordered to the Department of Texas.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.

James Supel, Richard Ast, and Patrick J. Tobin, of quarrel, during which Supel was severely stabbed in several places about the head. He was removed to the Park Hospital and attended by a surgeon. His assailant made their escales

AQUATICS.

Great Disappointment to the Visitors at Saratoga.

The International Boat Races Postponed.

SARATOGA, Sept. 9, 1871.

A great disappointment has overtaken us at Saratoga, as the international four-oared race has been postponed unni Monday. The wind did it, and it blew from the southward, about the only demonstration of old Boreas that ever kicks up a bobbery on the lake. At an early hour to this beautiful spot went vehicles and foot passengers of every grade and character. The avenue leading thereto was a complete mosaic of excited humanity. Such a variety of conveyances I never before saw as were going to the scene of the struggle. There were as handsome private carriages, broughams, baronches and tandems speeding along the dusty road as you could meet at any time during the race meetings in July and August, and no grand occasion in the country ever showed more delicate beauty or a greater number of pretty laces than those which beamed from the silken linings of the

various equipages.
While all this loveliness was on the way hundreds of country turnouts were filled with rustic grace, big brothers or cousins, bent on the same object. As I approached the bold chif. sixty-five feet above the water, and overlooking the grand preparation below, I could see a large living line of numanity,

BOAT RACING ON THE HUDSON.

Contest Between the Nereis and Palisade Clabs-the Latter the Winner.

Although the maiden effort of the Nereid Club of Brooklyn was not characterized by success, the members who composed the crew of the eight-oared barge rowed remarkably well, under what might be considered rather adverse circumstances. Their opponents were the Palisade Club of Yonkers, in response to whose challenge the Nerelds cheer-fully went up the Hudson to contest the honor of championship. The steamer Moses Taylor was in waiting yesterday afternoon at the foot of Barclay street, and about four o'clock steamed up the river with the members of the Nerest Club on board. At Riverdale a steamboat crowded with

postly from Yonkers and Rs vicinity, issued from the dock to accompany the centestants. Without much delay the carsmen took their positions in their respective Jarges, the Nereids showing colors of pink and white, and the Palisades those of white

The crews were:-Nerelds-C. C. Brown (cantain and bow), P. A. Hardy, Robert Monson, D. B. Davidson, P. M. Brasher, George H. Earle, N. D. Putnam, William Wise, Jr. (stroke), and J. C. Egerton Fraser, W. H. Guernsey, B. A. Rollins, H. M. Underhill, R. G. Jackson, C. H. Martin, H. Meyers (stroke) and Edgar Deal (coxswain). The judges were Messrs. Beebe for the Nereids and W. McFarland for the Palisades.

THE COURSE

Was from a stationed about a hundred

were mesers, seens for the Aerens and w. Merarland for the Palisades.

THE COURSE

was from a Makebeat stationed about a hundred yards from the wharf at Riverdale to another stakeboat three lailes up the river, the prize being a set of handsome lanterns. At half-past five o'clock the contestants got into line, and a few minutes later got away, after a well effected start. With a very rapid stroke the Palisade crew shit out into nearly the middle of the river, the Nereids not following, but rather keeping a straight course for the upper stakehoal. It was evident to all that the Palisade men knew their grand and that their opponents were rather dederent in that respect, for the former very prodently kept out of the eddy and the latter met it in the teeth, the result being that the Falisade went quickly ahead, and, having, more-ver, the advantage of a superior b at, care in victorious, having completed the distance in 19m, 35s. The Nereids, who were fits-four seconds behind, rowed admirably, and although the race was

EY NO MEANS KEENLY CONTESTED, since the Palisades had it all their own way almost from the start, there is no doubt that this young clab gives considerable promise of future triumphs. After the race the members of the Palisade Cub entertained their guests, and shortly after eight o'clock the steamer returned to the city.

YACHTING NOTES.

The following yachis passed Whitestone yester-

Yacht Daphne, B.Y.C., Mr. Wood, from New York, on a cruise eastward, with Messrs. Boddy and Bax-ters of Staten Island. Yacht Eva, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Macy, from Gien Cove for Yacht Eva, N. I. Y.C., Mr. L. C. Cranmer, from Yacht Mystle, A. Y.C.. Mr. L. C. Cranmer, from New York for Great Neck. L. I. Yacht Plantom, N. Y. Y. C., Mesars. Stebbins, from Nantucket for New York. Yacht Flying Gloud, B. Y. C., Mr. Samli, from Glen Cove for New York.

HE WOULD BE A KNIFIST.

Frank Mather was arraigned before the Justice of the Sixth District Police Court, Brooklyn, on the complaint of Joshua Harrison, charged with having on the 6th of September feloniously assaulted him by knecking him down, and, after nearly kick-ing him to death, drew a large dirk-kinfe and at-tempted to stab him. He was sent to jail in default of \$500 bail.

NO MORE HURDY-GURDIES.

A Bureau for the Education and Benefit of An Italian Society has been established, whose

purpose is to fix a place in which it may procure the advancement of letters, languages, meeting and assist the development of Italian learning in New York. This society proposes to establish a bureau in order to stimulate Italian lebor and to provide for the wants of Italian emigrants. The financial basis of this society intends to co-operate with and form fifty of her societies of the same nature over the Union for the fulfilment of this purpose. The natises of fifty individuals are said to be obtained for the development of the society. The Club being organized, the president, secretary, treasurer, &c., elected, statutes and bylaws will be formed. It is hoped that this institution will prove the first step toward the amelioration of the Italian people of New York. Signor Emitio Denart is the gentleman taking the first steps in the matter. assist the development of Italian learning in New

NEWBURG SUICIDE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1871. The inquest in the case of Susan Watts, the sup-posed suicide, was resumed this afternoon. The testimony showed that death resulted from an overlaudanum. The woman declared be death that it was her own act, and that she had nobody to biame but herself. The surgeons who made the post-mortem examination said the discolorations found on the body were only post-mortem appearances and were not caused by violence. The woman herself puronased the landamun and drank two ounces of it. Her nusband, Edward Watts, was held to ball to await the result of the inquest. He will probably be discharged. The monest was admirred to Monday evening.